Business Notices.

THANKS. Old Sancho Panza thanked the man Who first invented sleep, and Saxe, our funny poet, joined With thanks as loud and deep.

Thanks to the man, we say, who first Invented SOZODONT: A mighty push he made to bring Our Nation to the front. For SOZODONT will make the teeth
White as the driven anow;
Is cures sore gume, pertumes the breath;
Tell all your neighbors so.

BREEZES IN THE SPICE ISLANDS net laden with more fragrance than a breath rende, and aromatic with SOZODONT, which restores whi to yellow teeth and soundness to defective on her man nor woman can hope to carry any point force of persuasion, with a mouthful of unclean, ded teeth and unpleasant breath. SOZODONT ren both these repulsive physical traits, and is pre-enty healthful as well as effective.

t. BOKER'S BITTERS SINCE 1828 SCHNEW!ed to be by FAR the NEST and FIXEST Stomach Sitters
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Liberty-st.
IN OTHER CITIES

## New Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

## TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Mr. Gladstone denied the statements concerning him made in Parnell's manifesto; Mr. Davitt, Mr. Morley and others will reply to Parnell. == The German Government may assume control of the manufacture of Dr. Koch's lymph. King Kalakaua is on his way to San Francisco. = It is thought that Lord Salisbury will soon visit Berlin.

Domestic.-The second annual convention of the College Association in session at Princeton adurned after electing officers. === The visiting Irish delegates addressed a great mass-meeting in Chicago. = Senator Chandler left Concord for Weshington, after publishing an open letter in reply to attacks upon him in relation to the railroad controversy in New-Hampshire. General Miles arrived in Weshington. \_\_\_\_ The Brazilian Naval officers visited Mount Vernon. = In obedience to the President's proclamation all cattle have been driven from the Cherokee Strip. === New-York Central officials are visiting Western New-York looking after a proposed new route to the Thousand Islands. - The Annapolis Naval Academy football team defeated the Military Academy team 24 to 0.

City and Suburban .- The New-York Athletic Club held a successful boxing tournament. August Belmont was buried. === The American Folk-Lore Society closed its convention. —— The German steamship Standard brought in the crew of the abandoned bark Claudine. - The Ohio Society held its annual election of officers and accompanied it with a dinner. - The 7th Regiment began a series of indoor baseball games in its armory. - Stocks still reactionary, but closing steady at the declines.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clear or fair, and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees: lowest, 30; average, 37 1-8.

What with walnut groves (English, you know.) paying \$500 an acre, and fruitful farm lands selling for a tritling advance of 20,000 per cent on their value as desert sands twoscore years ago, can you wonder that the judicious California farmer, meeting for the annual round-up of grievances, keeps silent about the tariff? It is a condition, not a theory, that contents him.

After the horror created by the disclosure of the revolting atrocities at Yambuya, in the Congo Valley, it is a relief to learn that there are some portions of Africa where less sanguinary and more successful methods of propagating civilization prevail. In a London letter published to-day satisfactory and hopeful accounts are given of the progress of the work of civilization on the shore around Lake Tanganyika, and further north on the east coast in the territory belonging to the British East Africa Company. While the latter is contributing its share toward the work, the principal credit belongs to the unselfish and heroic missionaries whose long and arduous labors are slowly but surely being crowned with success

Inasmuch as the health and vigor of the body usually correspond with the condition of the mind everything that tends toward the development of these qualities must necessarily prove of value and benefit to the community. The good wishes of the public in general and of THE TRIBUNE in particular are therefore tendered to the Manhattan Athletic Association -better known as "the Cherry Diamonds"-on the occasion of the inauguration of their new club-house, on the corner of Madison-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., which was opened last night with imposing ceremonies. The building is one of noble proportions, possesses a spacious roof garden, and contains every imaginable apparatus in the way of athletic equipment that can tend to develop the muscle and in natural sequence the brain of the Cherry Diamonds.

Our London cable letter contains a very vivid and luminous account of the most remarkable Irish week of the generation. Mr. Gladstone's letter and Mr. Parnell's manifesto are State papers of the highest order, one excelling in persuasiveness and lofty feeling and the other in vehemence, bitterness and invective. The effect of the first letter was to turn two-thirds of Mr. Parnell's followers against him. Whether as at Vienna.

New-York is already much larger and more

of the confidential negotiations at Hawarden cannot be determined immediately. The manifesto, while showing Mr. Parnell at his worst as a man of honor, puts him in the best light as a controversialist and a stubborn fighter. He may rescue himself from defeat by the bitterness of his assault upon Mr. (Hadstone; and even if he be beaten he will be certain to divide the Irish party. The cause of Home Rule has been blocked by the events of the week. From a political point of view the most practical course which Mr. Gladstone can adopt if Mr. Parnell be sustained to-morrow by the Irish party will be to abandon Home Rule and to invite the return of the Liberal-Unionists to the old camp.

MR. PARNELUS MANIFESTO.

Mr. Parnell's manifesto is inherently weak because it does not take up the main question at issue. This is his own obligation to resign the leadership in consequence of immoral conduct, which prejudices a large body of English and Scotch Liberals against the Irish cause. He is silent because he cannot speak. If he could have said anything in his own defence, he would have spoken in open court and not have allowed judgment to be entered against him by default. By appealing to the Irish people without making any reference to his own scandalous and treacherous intrigues he again confesses his guilt and displays the most cynical indifference to the political consequences. The chief achievement of his career has been the conversion of Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberals to his policy of Home Rule. His private vices have nullified the results of his political genius. Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberals are on the point of abandoning Home Rule; but it is nothing to him. He could avert the catastrophe by taking himself out of the way; but he will not do it. Self-sacrifice, selfeffacement would endear him to Irish hearts and go far toward covering his offences against morality; but he is not penitent; he is defiant. His manifesto is a masterpiece of political invective, veined with bitterness and treachery. It is natural for a disgraced political leader

reduced to desperate extremities to violate the confidence reposed in him by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley. When a year ago Mr. Parnell visited Hawarden and was informed of the precise nature of the concessions which the Liberal leaders were prepared to make to Ireland, he did not consider it necessary to warn the island against impending dangers. When he conferred more recently with Mr. Morley respecting Land Purchase and the Plan of Campaign he did not take alarm and withdraw from an alliance which he now affects to consider fatal to the aspirations of the Irish people. It was not until his immorality had found him out, and his followers were revolting against him and co-operating with Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberals in securing his deposition, that he followed Mr. Balfour in a Parliamentary division and appealed to the Irish people to protect themselves against "wirepullers," who were sapping and destroying the Home Rule cause. Then he blurted out all the secrets of the Liberal councils at Hawarden in a fantastic attempt to convince his country that those with whom he was well pleased to co-operate so long as his private life was not exposed to view were treacherous allies and enemies in disguise. The first and most obvious inference to be drawn from the manifesto is that Mr. Parnell suppressed these disclosures so long as his own leadership was not imperilled, and only brought them out when his authority over his colleagues was impaired by the exposure of his own secret

While reserving for another day comment upon Mr. Gladstone's revised Home Rule programme as revealed by Mr. Parnell, we cannot refrain from pointing out one evil result of this premature disclosure. It will convince English statesmen that they expose themselves to great risks in taking Nationalist leaders into their confidence. It has been the well-founded complaint of the Irish people that they are governed without their own consent and with-Parliament. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley, in adapting their original programme to altered conditions of English opinion, conferred frankly with Mr. Parnell respecting the details of the legislative scheme to be brought forward in a Parliament controlled by the Home Rule party. Mr. Morley even sounded him upon his willingness to take a seat in the Ministry as Chief Secretary for Ireland. All these facts are now revealed in violation of confidence and in sheer desperation. The painful conviction will be forced upon English statesmen's minds that their confidence is likely to be abused and betrayed by Irish allies of the Parnell school from selfish motives. It is most unfortunate that this disclosure should have been made. Home Rule, if it be ever accomplished, must be a compromise of some sort. A compromise implies consultation and confidence. will ever again dare to put trust in Mr. Par-

Mr. Parnell's audacious manifesto will be deprived of much of its force by Mr. Gladstone's prompt repudiation of the views attributed to him. His denial is most emphatic and is supported, as he asserts, by written memoranda of the proposals made at Hawarden to Mr. Parnell. When a question of veracity is raised between one who resents the betrayal of confidence and another who has violated every principle of honor and hospitality, it does not take long for honest men to decide it. Mr. Parnell, after swearing to his innocence in the O'Shea divorce proceedings and then confessing his guilt, is not in a position to ask the world to believe him against Mr. Gladstone's word. He must be in a desperate plight when he follows up his confession of base and treacherous conduct toward his associate, Captain O'Shea, with equally dishonorable betrayal of the confidence of his former ally, Mr. Gladstone.

NEW-YORK'S LESSON AT VIENNA AND BERLIN.

Some recent and present movements in two great European capitals are well worthy of consideration in New-York, since they relate to one of the most important social and industrial questions of the day-the providing of homes for the people. At Vienna some weeks ago a zone tariff system was put in operation on the railroads connecting that city with its suburbs. This made a decided reduction in fares, both for occasional travellers and for commuters. The effect thereof is already apparent. Thousands of persons have moved from the city to the suburbs, where they enjoy cheaper rents and more healthful surroundings, and the congested quarters of the city are relieved in a salutary manner. These people, of course, continue all their business relations with the city, both as workers and as purchasers, so that there is no loss to Vienna tradesmen. And more than that, many families are being attracted to the city and its suburbs from other parts of the Empire, so that an era of remarkable growth and prosperity has set in. A similar plan is apparently to be adopted at Berlin, where the Government will erect some thousands of suburban homes for workingmen, and where the Emperor is agitating for a reduction of railroad fares. The result there will doubtless be much the same

the suburbs is correspondingly greater. Its insular or peninsular location increases the difficulty of solving the problem, it is true, but certainly does not render it impossible of solution. Within easy distance of the heart of the city-under a proper fapid-transit system-are unoccupied areas sufficient to give much cheaper and incomparably better homes to the denizens of our overcrowded tenement quarters, as well as to the great "middle class" which should form the bulk of an American community, but which, we are told, is rapidly becoming extinct in this capital. If such a development of New-York's suburbs could be effected, the gain to life and comfort would be enormous; the owners of land now lying idle would realize handsome profits; and the metropolis would not only retain thousands who are being driven away to less engorged cities, but would attract to itself increasing numbers and thus accelerate its growth. It is bad enough for an American city to wait for European capitals to set it an example of enterprise. It will be inexcusable if it by inaction declares itself incapable of learning their lesson and unable to accomplish their results.

THE BEST MONUMENT TO MR. BRACE. The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society is appropriately held at a season when good men and women are peculiarly predisposed to kindly feelings and benevolent impulses. No charitable institution in existence has a better right to take advantage of the generous spirit of the time. Its appeals are fortified by a wonderful record of accomplished results. We have already published the most significant parts of the reports made last Tuesday, but desire to ask the special attention of our readers to a few particulars. In the society's lodginghouses 12,252 boys and girls were fed, sheltered and taught last year, at an average cost to the public for each child of \$33 76; the average cost for each prisoner in the Tombs is \$107 75. The society placed in homes last year 2,851 children at an average expense of \$10 14; it costs \$140 to keep a child in a poorhouse or asylum for a year. The Summer Home at Bath had 4,574 guests during the summer, at an average cost of \$1 83; and the Health Home at Coney Island 4,721, costing \$1 40 each. The society supplied 293,767 meals and 220,001 lodgings during the year in its lodging-houses, and more than half a million meals in its schools, besides aiding 1,287 persons with food and medicine through the Sick Children's Mission; 169 girls have been taught to use the sewing-machine and 45 to use the typewriter during the year, and \$7,874 35 has been deposited in the penny savings banks. The society has had under its charge during the year 36,363 individuals, and during its existence has placed more than 75,000 children in country homes.

These figures are eloquent, if figures ever were. The segacity, skill and devotion which have accomplished these results with the means at hand are beyond all praise. This record is a striking exemplification of the difference, not only between real and sham economy, but also between the integrity which is satisfied when nothing is stolen and that which insists upon and knows how to secure the maximum return from every dollar of outlay. It is a lesson which not a few lavishly supported charities are in honor bound to learn. This society, therefore, deserves support because it has demonstrated a remarkable capacity for doing a noble work. It is a work which appeals irresistibly to every uncorrupted heart. Pity for the misery of adults is often justly qualified by a sense of exasperation at the burden they put upon the community. But fittle children have an indisputable claim to compassion and assistance. It is the glory of the Children's Aid Society that it has done so much to satisfy this claim, and by a shining example to pro-

mote the universal recognition of it. Nobody can think of this institution without thinking also of the man who devised and organized it, and for thirty-five years was its head and soul. It is a great satisfaction to learn that the son of the late Charles Loring Brace, bearing his father's name and known to inherit his father's spirit, has been chosen to carry on his father's work. It is a satisfaction also to realize from the tone of public utterances that the society and its founder are understood and appreciated by the best part of this community. "I gravely doubt," says the rector of Grace Church, "whether any one man could be named to whom the municipality owes a weightier debt." We believe that everybody who has familiarized himself with the work shares Dr. Huntington's conviction of its preeminent value. On one point only do we hesitate to agree with him. He proposes a monument to Mr. Brace; but Mr. Brace needs no monument except the society which he created. We should rejoice to see a great sum of money raised in his name, and expended in grateful remembrance of his services to this community -not on marble and bronze, but in extending the work to which he gave his life.

## MR. CARNEGIE'S ESSAYS.

Mr. Carnegie is not only the greatest ironmaster in the world, but also one of the most conspicuous controversialists in social ethics, His two essays on "The Gospel of Wealth" have attracted as much attention in England as in the United States. Mr. Gladstone, after favorably reviewing in "The Nineteenth Century" the first of these papers, recommended its republication in London in pamphlet form, and it is now sold throughout England for a penny. Mr. Carnegie, encouraged by the hospitality shown abroad to his ideas on the responsibilities which the possession of wealth entails, has reprinted both papers from the pages of "The North American Review," so as to secure in America a popular circulation in an inexpensive form. These essays have the merit of being a practical contribution to social science from the point of view of a broad-minded and great-hearted man of wealth. Mr. Gladstone has already made them famous by his generous tribute to their author and by his mature and deliberate criticism.

The main point on which Mr. Carnegie lays stress is the necessity of using a great fortune in such a way as to promote the permanent good of the community from and in which it has been amassed. This responsibility is one to be faced by the rich man himself, and not to be relegated to others. Those who have surplus wealth should administer it themselves. According to Mr. Carnegie's gospel they are good use of their wealth during their lifetime, and not to be content with creating a discretionary trust to be administered by others, or with squandering their money in thoughtless and senseless charity productive of more harm than good. Mr. Carnegie presents an inventory of the best uses to be made of wealth. The chief titles are the founding and extension of universities; the opening of free libraries; the endowment of hospitals, medical colleges and laboratories; the opening of public parks and pleasure-grounds in large cities; the erection of popular music-halls; the establishment of free swimming baths, and gifts to churches. While it is not desirable that there should

crowded than either of those capitals, and is be general concurrence with Mr. Carnegie's growing far more rapidly, and the need of drawing the congested blood of the city into wealth, the world would be made immeasurably happier if its rich men would take his warning to heart, and instead of leaving at death what they cannot carry with them administer themselves during life their surplus estate for the good of others.

SELF-SEERING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

It is an old story, many thousand years But the question "Am I my brother's keeper ?" cannot safely be left unanswered, even in these later days. The men who fail to educate voters in a free country have to pay in other ways a thousand times what that education would cost. The men who forget to care for the interests of others, in the conduct of industries or business, pay heavily in the long run for their indifference. During the last summer or fall, and prior to

the late election, many earnest appeals were

made to those who are most directly concerned in upholding the system of protection for home industry. These appeals were for the education and information of voters. It was desired that they should not be left to get information about the new tariff, and the workings of that policy, from the statements of partisans in the midst of a short campaign. Men to whom such appeals were addressed know how they were met. In many instances, it is safe to say, the work of informing voters was treated as one with which practical business men and directors of industry had nothing to do, and for which they were in no way responsible. They went on with their plans for taking all possible advantage of legislation intended to benefit the whole people, but many of them apparently did not care whether the people understood the matter rightly or not. When these individuals cast up their accounts at the end of the year they will discover that they could not afford to leave the voters in ignorance.

So there was much short-sighted self-seeking in the management of industries. Men who knew that new duties were designed to benefit the whole people nevertheless set themselves at once in some instances to contrive combinations and trusts by which to deprive the millions of all participation in those benefits. Their idea was to cut off home competition, which the protective system aims to promote. They reckon that the voters ought to be contented with such benefits only as a combination of dealers or producers might choose to leave them. In other cases the change of duties, though placing employers in a position to hope for better profits, did not prevent reduction of wages, or refusal to make advances which were apparently justified. It should be said in justice to a great body of citizens that few of them comparatively thus disregarded completely the interests of others in seeking their own advantage. But the acts of the few were reported all over the land, while the more reasonable conduct of the many passed without notice. Does it not by this time seem to these individuals that they might profitably have considered the true object of protective duties? Their business will not be as profitable, at least for some time to come, as it would have been if the intention to benefit the whole people had by

none been disregarded. The few cannot afford to disregard the interests or the education of the many. Not often does the lesson come in more impressive form. The adverse votes of a fraction of the voters and the indifference and absence of another fraction suffice to alter the result in a good many Congressional districts, to change the prospect in the judgment of many business men as to the maintenance of new duties, and thus to cut off a considerable share of the business which was within reach. The millions will lose, it is true, in the aggregate far more than the few. But the few who forgot what was due to their country and to their brothers, in hastily reaching after all the private advantage they could gain, have thrown away a great portion of the benefits which they desired to all are bound together. None can thrive, if the many do not thrive. None can prosper, if the many are left in ignorance.

## AN INDIANA INCIDENT.

Experience is said to be a dear teacher: it is also a poor one. If experience wanted a place as teacher in the schools, it could not get a thirdgrade certificate, and would be sawing wood for its living inside of three months. Experience might do very well on the school board to select other teachers, but it would never succeed as an instructor itself. Which philosophic thoughts are prompted by the recent troubles of Mr. Moses Slatin, of Plainville, Daviess County, Ind. In the last four years three of his daughters have eloped, in every case he tried to stop them, and in every case failed; still, what do we find him doing when Mary, the fourth daughter, ran away the other day, but trying to stop her. It will be a great comfort to the reader to know that he, of course, failed again.

But though the foolish Slatin failed, he succeeded in making it another rapid transit marriage, something like that of Harrison Goodwin and Cora Skinner, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., noted in The Tribune last summer, who joined hands and ran forty rods with the Rev. Mr. Sterling flying ten feet ahead and reading the beautiful and impressive Episcopal service over his left shoulder. James Dukes was the name of Mary Slatin's lover, and last Wednesday evening they decided to elope, as the lady's father, foolish despite his experience, was opposed to the match. Young Mr. Dukes hired a one-horse "buggy," and taking Mary by his side drove away in the gathering darkness toward Newberry. The road was very rough and dangerous, having just been repaired by the intelligent road-overseer, and when about four miles on the way three wheels suddenly dropped off the buggy. The ardent Dukes tried to proceed, but soon saw the ridiculousness of travelling on one wheel, and so stopped and besought a neighboring farmer to bring out his team and take them the rest of the way. This the stony-hearted agriculturist refused to do, so they were obliged to press on afoot. It was still eighteen miles to Newberry, but they got there at sunrise, weary but cheerful. They proceeded directly to the railroad station, where they refreshed themselves with a luscious lunchcounter sandwich and a delicious cup of coffee drawn from a nickel-plated tank holding twenty

gallons. Of course the train was late. But Moses Slatin wasn't. He drove up an hour after they reached the station. There seemed to be but one thing for the young folks to dohurry across the long railroad bridge. So they took hold of each other's hands and started out over the bridge, walking on the ties. The old gentleman followed waving a pistol which looked to the young man as if it had a calibre as big trustees, and are under obligations to make a as a cider barrel. All three broke into a lively run, but the excited father seemed to run the fastest and began gaining on the others. The young lady soon saw that she was the one to blame for their slow progress and that it was because her French heels caught on the ties. Stopping, she hastily requested her lover to look the other way, then she reached down and with a deft motion took off first one shoe and then the other and dropped them into the black and raging flood below. Then she seized her future husband by one hand, and with a joyous "Good by, Pop." to her parent, started at a rate never touched by a young lady in the State of Indiana. She fairly dragged the young man behind her, but the rate was none too fast, for when still twenty feet from the end of the bridge the train

uddenly came around a curve a hundred yards in front of them. A half dozen wild bounds and they were in safety, but the old gentleman was not so fortunate. He saw that the only thing for him to do was to turn around and run back a little faster than he had come. He did so, and the locomotive chased ten feet behind him all the way and picked him up on its cowcatcher and tossed him up on the platform on a big, hard trunk just before it stopped. Meanwhile the young couple sought a neighboring Justice of the Peace across the river and were made one, the worthy official kissing the bride and presenting her with a pair of his wife's shoes. After the excited father recovered his breath he drove back nome and is now busily engaged in watching his fifth daughter, who, it is expected, will elope

almost any day with George Leathers. In closing this short account which so forcibly illustrates the failure of experience as a teacher, we may do well to add that this hasty old gen tleman who tries to prevent his daughters' marriages eloped himself with the mother of all the girls back in Pennsylvania in 1860, his future wife's father chasing him twenty miles across the mountains.

A good many people in Pennsylvania would like to have that State build herself a new Capitol. But "The Philadelphia Press" does not take kindly to the proposition. Perhaps in view of New-York's frightfully expensive experience, "The Press" believes that it is better to endure the Capitol you have than fly to another (which may cost \$20,-000,000) that you know not of.

The State Board of Health has discovered a wide difference of opinion as to the salubrity of the Barren Island smells. Some of the witnesses examined declared that they really enjoyed the island and even went there as a health resort to be cured of malaria. It would seem to be powerful disease that could withstand the assaults of Barren Island at their best, or worst. The Board will evidently have to make up its mind without reference to the testimony it has heard. If it has visited Barren Island it has taken the wisest course to learn the true character of that unsavory place.

Men who thaw dynamite before a fire generally suffer most when it explodes, but the lives of others and surrounding property are nevertheless entitled to better protection than they receive. There ought to be some way of stopping this criminal folly.

A melancholy case was brought to light over in Brooklyn the other day when a man was taken to court on the charge of neglecting to provide for his family. He solemnly asseverated that he carried home all the money he earned. Being further questioned, he admitted that his sole means of livelihood was serving as a juror, and that he only got a chance to prosecute his vocation about once a year. This is sometimes scoffed at as the age of the decadence of faith. But think of the faith which this poor man has exercised day after day and year after year! Is it any wonder if he has sometimes doubted whether, after all, trial by jury is the palladium of our liberties? Certainly he were to be pardoned if questionings and suspicions sometimes arose in his mind. Still, the calm wings of his faith soared above such petty things, and he faced the future with confidence. As a family provider, though, it is plain that such a person has serious drawbacks. But there's no denying his faith: it might not be able to remove mountains, but it would not hesitate at a fair-sized

If Mr. Cleveland is not elected in 1892 he will again be renominated in 1896. So "The Terre Haute Gazette" reports. Of course. And being defeated in 1896 he will be renominated in 1900, and so on until old age renders him ineligible. The choir will please sing

Hope lingers ever in the Cleveland bre

A very peculiar law is that which prevents self-confessed forger from pleading guilty and be-ginning at once his term of imprisonment. It may be as well when the consequence of a plea would be the death of the criminal to require other proof of his guilt than his acknowledg ment in open court. A highway robber, however, or a forger, ought to know whether he is guilty or not, and if he says he is, he should be ealize. They forgot that in the commonwealth allowed to suffer without further delay the penalty for his crime. If he pleads guilty when he is really innocent, in order to shield some one else, or for any other reason, he will not be be yond the reach of the pardoning power' if the real facts are ever disclosed. The necessary delays in punishing criminals are great enough without forcing the courts to spend time in trying them for offences which they acknowledge they have committed.

> If Captain Poe, of the Princeton football team, ver enters politics he may count upon the opposition of all the Democratic and Mugwump newspapers. You see, the captain didn't refer the defeat of Thanksgiving to the McKinley bill.

No one can doubt the desire of the negroe for education who reads the account of what has taken place at Atlanta University. There are so many students there that all the available space in the buildings is occupied, and so much accom modation has been secured outside that all the practicable facilities in that direction have been exhausted. New buildings are considered an absolute necessity unless the work of the University is to be seriously hampered. This condition of things is highly creditable to the negro race, and imposes a duty upon the Nation which set the slaves free that it has no right to shirk.

John Boyd Thucher may not be as handsome as he was before he declined to condene the State Department, but he is a more knowing World's Fair Commissioner than he used to be.

Mr. Parnell seems to feel aggrieved because Mr Morley suggested that under a Home-Rule Ministry the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland should be taken by him or by one of his associates and one of the law offices of the Crown by another member of the Nationalist group. The suggestion would seem to be entirely consistent with the principles of Home Rule-the government of Ireland by the Irish-for which Mr. Parnell has been contending for fifteen years. If he was unwilling to have an Irishman replace Mr. Balfour and become responsible for the administration of the island after the establishment of a separate legislature in Dublin, he was apparently desirous of preventing a solution of the question of Home

Should the accumulation of vast individual wealth be restricted by legislative enactment? General Thomas L. James, Colonel Ingersoll and Professor Zachos, after listening to a debate on this subject the other evening, rendered a decision in the negative. That's doubtless the reason why the plumbers of the town have been going around ever since with such a glad light shining in their

The revised and more particularly the elongated list of Buffalo can lidates for public office, as presented by "The Buffalo Express," is as follows Wilson S. Bissell for United States Senator. William F. Sheehan for speaker of the State As-

Sembly.

Paniel N. Lockwood for Speaker of the National House. John M. Farquhar for Assistant Secretary of the

Treasury.
Charles Daniels for Justice of the United States
Supreme Court.
A Buffalo Republican for Governor of New-York. It will be seen from this that the report that Buffalo was demanding the Lieutenant-Governor ship is simply a peculiarly malignant post-cam paign lie. The Lieutenant-Governorship is not on the list. We teel authorized to state, however, that rather than put either of the great parties

barmony and break a deedlock, Buffalo

at to see the Lieutenant-Governo

PERSONAL.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar's golden wedding last week brings to certain Boston minds the fact that he is one of the few surviving members of the Saturday or Literary Club of that city in the days what the height of its intellectual brilliancy.

Ex-President Cleveland has purchased the Ebe Holmes homestead, at Marion, Mass., where it the summer this year.

One of the features at an art recention given by William Ordway Partridge in Boston last week was a flu; portenit bust of Edward Everett Hale. It is said that Phillips Brooks lingered longer before it than did any other visitor.

"The Chicago News" tells a curious story of late Justice Miller. He was about to undergo a severe and painful surgical operation some years ago, and the attending physicians asked him to name two friends who might be present as witnesses. Miller selected Secretary Belknap and Govern coolness. After the operation had been suc

"Governor-elect Pattison's father," says "Geth," ference, with a large, splendid port and fine, kindly eyes, giving one some idea of the late Chief Ju-Chase. According to my irreverent reminiscence, he would announce his text, take his stand firmly in the presence a magnificent sermon, you would get n in particular to take back home and tell the f speech for their own deep, resonant voices. The Rev. Mr. Pattison, however, was an upright man-too good a pastor to quarrel with his times or anticipate any special reforms. He had married a wife from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who belonged to one of the official families there, to whom the Methodists looked up at a period when Methodism itself did not bring much fees. This lady had been named Wolford, and she was a near relative of the Controller of Maryland. I fancy that on the Pattison side of the house there was no important connection. The Wolfords, like Southern folks in general, never forgod how important they were, and the bias of the family was back toward Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Pattison's aunt. who lived unmarried for a good many years, finally married just before the war a person by the curious name of Smoot, in Alexandria, Va."

Lieutenant J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., whose gallant efforts saved the Nipsic from destruction in the Samoan hurricane of March, 1889, is about to assume duty at the Annapolis Academy. Just at present as is making a brief visit at Malden, Mass.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Princeton boys are saying that anyhow it was

His Ideas Not Wanted.—Great Editor—You want to be a journalist, Mr. Deake! What are your qualifications Mr. Deake (with pardonable pride)—I was graduated from Harvard, and took a post-graduate course at Yale. Great Editor—Um, yes; both good colleges, athletically; you must have a good pair of legs! Suppose you start in collecting bicycle notes for our Connecticut edition!—(The Epoch.

A speaker at an anti-tobacco meeting in Washington the other day frankly admitted that, under certain circumstances, the use of tobacco resulted in the savng of life. This caused great consternation in the meet ing, until she-for it was a woman-explained her remark by saying that cannibals will, cumstances, eat a missionary who is a tobacco user. To the good ladies present, this was conclusive, but the argument might work just the other way with a young man who was preparing to go as a missionary among cannibals. He would begin to use the "filthy weed," simply as a measure of self-protection.

A WAIL FROM BOSTON.

The Browning and the Ibsen fads are getting worn and

A pleasant, cheerful little fud, that won't wear out the brain, won't disturb my sleep at night, or call for con-A fad that's inexpensive, too-(this between me a Is just the fad I'm looking for-provided it is new. Of course it must be quite select, since I am Boston

Unless he played it just in tune on every note he blew-A fad to suit me must be choice, and it must be brane

It ought to be religious, though it might do quite as well If it implied some startling views on disbeller in hell. If it were based on Brahmic faith from any point of

Now, if you can assist me, I really hope you will;
It's anything but pleasant to solicit aid, but still,
Although I live in Boston, and so my wants are few.
Just now I sorely need a fad—Who's got a fad that's
new?
—(Somerville Journal.

The United Evangelists of Camden, N. J., cele

brated Thanksgiving Day by the ceremony of feet washing. Two small tubs, one for each sex, were provided, and as twelve women and four me wanted their feet cleansed were calmly removing their shoes the tubs filled with water were placed in front of and on either side of the pulpit platform. They then marched up to the tubs with towels thrown over their shoulders. Brother Smith, the leader and ex-horter, first placed his feet in the water, while Brother Conard dropped on his knees and humbly washed his chlef's extremities. Another man then washed Brother Conard's feet. "I feel as if I could take the lowest drunkard or the most abandoned woman and make them clean. Wash, sisters and brethren; wash out your sins, and you'll be happy," remarked Brother "I'm happy, but it wasn't the devil that made me happy. Oh, I'm happy, I'm happy; I'm on my way to Zion." With such an easy road to happiness available, nobody should remain miserable.

Brown-Ah! been abroad, eh? Have a good passage: Gray-Splendid; sea as calm as a mill pond. Wasn't seasick a second. seasick a second.

Brown—Then you must have had a good time.
Gray—Not a bit of it. Nobody else was sick. I
didn't enjoy the trip at all.—(Boston Transcript.

When the Empress of Austria desires to travel neognito she passes as "Mrs. Nicholson, of Corfu." Of course, no one presumes to go behind the ret but it is noticed that nothing is too good for Mes. Nicholson, of Corfu, when she travels,

THE CHAPERON. I take my chaperon to the play—
She thinks she's taking me.
And the gilded youth who owns the bes.
A proud young man is he—
But how would his young heart be hurt
If he could only know
That not for his sweet sake I go
Nor yet to see the trifling show;
But to see my chaperon flirt.

Her eyes beneath her snowy hair They sparkle young as mine:
There's scarce a wrinkle in her hand
So delicate and fine.
And when my chaperon is seen,
They come from everywhere—
The dear old boys with silvery hair,
With old-time grace and old-time else.
To greet their old-time queen.

They bow as my young Midas here
Will never learn to bow.
(The dancing masters do not teach
That gracious reverence now.)
With voices quavering just a bit.
They play their old paris through,
They talk of folks who used to woo
Of hearts that broke in 'fifty-twoNow none the worse for it.

And as those aged crickets chirp
I watch my chaperon's face.

And see the dear old features take
A new and tender grace—
And in her happy eyes I see
Her youth awakening bright,
With all its hope, desire, delight—
Ah me! I wish that I were quite

As young—as young as she!
—(H. C. Bunner in Puck.

We violate no confidence in saying that a few Yall

students who came into town on Thanksgiving Day with a pocketful of rocks went home with a brick is their hats.

In Illinois a man has been fined fifteen dollars for kissing a woman against her will, and an Ohio cours has punished a man to the tune of \$2,000 for a similar offence. Now, this is outragrous. When these men were infants think of the women who kissed them against their will! And when a man grows up shall he be fined if he attempts to retainate! No. a thousand times no! No, men and brethren, insist upon justee, upon the righteouness of lex talionis as applied a single,—(Boston Transcript. to any serious convenience in the nominating conventions, that is to say, in order to preserve